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Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph at page 8, line 8-page 9, line 30, with the following amended paragraph:

The guiding surfaces shall have at least one surface component perpendicular to the haptic plane, when the lens is positioned in the seat, and an in-plane extension, i.e. its extension in or parallel with the haptic plane, sufficient for at least contacting one point, a "first point", along the haptic leg. The point is preferably close to or at the free end or close to or at the inner end when the haptic is in the unstressed condition. Preferably the in-plane extension coves a major length, more preferably substantially the whole length between the inner end and the free end and most preferably a length corresponding to the haptic length in stretched straight condition. Over such lengths the surface shall have a less curvature than the haptic legs in unstressed condition, preferably substantially straight and most preferably straight, in order to be able to make contact with, or come closer to, at least one haptic point, a "second point", and preferably more intermediate points, between the inner end and the free end of the haptic leg, during the stretching process. The surface component normal extension, i.e. its extension perpendicular to the haptic plane, should have a minimum height sufficient for safely guiding the first point with respect to displacement in the normal direction. If the lens is arranged movable in the normal direction it is preferred that the height covers at least a part of the normal mobility, more preferably a major part and most preferably substantially the whole of the normal mobility for haptic guidance. When seen along the in-plane extension the guiding surface can have about constant normal extension height but can also have a variable height, e.g. for the purpose of guiding the haptic when the lens has a mobility in the normal direction. That the guiding surface has a "component" normal extension is meant to say that the guiding surface need not be perpendicular to the haptic plane but can have for example an inclination or curvature as well with respect to the normal direction.

When seen along the guiding surface and in a direction in or parallel with the haptic plane, an inclination or ramped surface may serve for example to direct the haptic up or down in the normal direction, e.g. to deflect it towards a transfer slit. Similarly a curved or V-shaped profile may serve as a pocket to better fix or retain a haptic point on the guiding surface. The guiding surface can be positioned so as to contact points on the outer, convex, side of the haptic with the lens in the seat but is preferably so as to contact the inner, concave, side of the haptic. Nothing prevents that additional surface or surfaces are placed also on the convex side e.g. to stabilize the haptic or to creates slit between the guiding surface and the additional surface, preferably with a separation smaller than necessary for accommodation of the unstressed haptic, in order to assist in haptic stretching and retention in stretched condition, most preferably with a fairly narrow slit for the final shape of the haptic. At least one guiding surface should be present in the device and adapted for stretchin of one haptic leg. Typically lenses using spiraling type haptic use more than one leg, commonly two although three or more may be present. Preferably the present device contains two guiding surfaces, each adapted for stretching of different haptic legs, although more can be present in case of more than two haptic legs. Two guiding surfaces can be arranged with different spatial relationship to each other depending on the initial configuration and the final desired configuration. The initial configuration is not necessary defined by lens design in its unstressed condition. It is for example possible to have the optic part of the lens folded so as to make for example two diagonally arranged haptic attachments point in virtually any new angular relationship and similar results can be obtained by bending the mere haptic attachment. Accordingly two guiding surfaces can be arranged for final haptic configurations where the legs point in the roughly the same direction such as coinciding, parallel or with an acute angle therbetween, e.g. for the purpose of leaving the rear side of the lens free for abutment of a plunger or similar arrangements for final haptic configurations where the legs point in roughly opposite

directions such as coinciding, parallel or with an obtuse angle therbetween, the latter e.g. for the purpose of keeping the trailing rear haptic slightly deflected out of direct abutment with a plunger in an implanter duct. However, for many purposes a preferred final configuration is with the haptic legs pointing substantially in opposite directions along lines being parallel or coinciding, e.g. compatible with implanter plungers partially or wholly enclosing the lens, rather than attacking its rear end, e.g. the paddle plunger types mentioned in the introduction. Although two or more guiding surfaces may be present they can be integrated in a monolithic structure, being separate but attached to each other or to a support, all giving the same function. Similarly the other device features to be described, disregarding those being movable with respect to the guiding surfaces, can be integral or attached to the guiding surfaces or its support.